

Received,

Good for Once.

JENNY LIND.—The company which was travelling with JENNY LIND, has been broken up. BENEDICT and BELLETTI going to Europe, and BURKE to his farm. JENNY will, it is said, remain in the United States during the winter. The rumors of her marriage are without foundation.

The Elections in this State.

Elections In other States.

Kodexellist Dupliett:

A PAINFUL SCENE.—MURPHY, TAYLOR and SHELLEY, the three men convicted of the murder of the Eden family, in Kent County, Md., were hung on Monday the 7th inst., at Chestertown, Kent Co., all

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The *Observer*, echoing Philadelphia North American, quotes a speech Col. BIGLER, and makes some comments of a character so disingenuous and ill-natured that they form their own best reply. We will not insult the good sense or good feeling of our readers by a word further on that subject.

Hayti and the Dominican Republic.

We condense many of these details from a long and able article upon the subject in the American Whig Review for August. The Dominicans certainly have their faults, but where the issue is between white civilization and negro barbarism we can only see one side of the question.

The Wilmington Herald, of Wednesday last, says "four locos, [democrats], including Mr. Clingman," have been returned to Congress from this State. Qr. When did Mr. Clingman turn democrat? Has the Herald discarded Mr. C. from the Whig ranks because he supports Southern institutions and the rights of the South on the slavery question?

Wasn't it not that it might look like devoting

From Cuba and California.

From the Richmond Dispatch

Gen. Wool refused to do, unless Gen. Walbach desired to have the question of compelling a Catholic to attend a Protestant church settled. He, however, took issue with a priest to remit the entire penalty imposed on Duggan for non-attendance of a fine of \$5, before the letter of the Secretary of War had been so much approved, was received. This letter did not set aside the sentence as inferred by the Boston Atlas, but merely gave some general instructions touching the liberty of conscience in the matter of religious worship among soldiers in future. Gen. Walbach's all too tolerant feelings on religious subjects, however, express a very warm regard for Irish Catholics, whose sufferings as having suffered more from oppression and bad treatment than any more people on the globe. — *Riverbank.*

For the Journal.

never be striped unless for a manifest dereliction of duty. Mild persuasion, that appeals to the heart, the pride, and self-love of children, should first be exhausted. The habit of whipping children for not knowing their *lesson* I think very injurious. I have myself been often frightened out of a well-known *lesson* through fear of a flogging. But when stubbornness or unwillingness to obey orders is exhibited by the child, then an ounce of hickory is worth a pound of logic.

It is remarked by Dr. CHASE, a distinguished linguist in one of our Northern Universities, that although he can read with ease every other book in the latin language, he cannot read Virgil, because when he studied that book he was placed under a cross, morose teacher, who whipped him clear thro' it. "In short," to close on this branch of the subject, "we can never truly learn from a teacher till we obey him; we can never truly obey him till we revere him; we can never truly revere him till we recognize his superiority; and if that recognition cannot be awakened in our minds it must be awakened in our bodies. If we both obey and revere, we are his freeman; if we obey without revering, we are slaves to him; if we neither obey nor revere, we are slaves to the devil." The Legislature of our State, impressed with the importance of procuring the services of good teachers in our Common Schools, passed a law requiring the Superintendents to appoint a Committee of Examination, whose duty is to examine into the "qualifications, both moral and mental," of applicants for school teaching in the several counties, providing that no one shall be so employed unless he can produce a "certificate of his good moral character, and sufficient mental qualifications as such teacher." The humble writer of this article claims to be the author of that amendment to our school laws, as the 314 page of the journal of the Legislature, at the session of 1846-7, will show.

This was the kind of union which the abolition-Seward whigs wished to form with the silver-grays, and one which the latter could never enter into without a sacrifice of honor and principle. The compromise measures were intended by their authors as a final settlement of the slavery question on the basis of the constitution. They were accepted such by the patriotic of all parties throughout the land; and any attempt to repeal any one of them, would have been tantamount to reopening the flame of excitement which burned so fiercely a year ago, and threatened to consume the government and the republic. Such, however, is the union or bargain which the silver-grays have entered into with the Seward-abolition whigs. A more dishonorable or disgraceful surrender of principle we never heard of. The silver grays abandoned the main platform which they laid out for themselves, they gave up the principle of non-resistance, body and soul, to the enemies of the constitution—for enemies to that sacred instrument the Seward whigs are notwithstanding all the twaddle to the contrary. Our readers will mark that portion of the joint call for a convention which is intended to refer to the fugitive-slave law. It says "that the right of every free voter is equally undeniable that when joined with a full and mutual regard to the rights and interests of all the people of this Confederacy, (which is as necessary now to maintain as it was indispensable to achieve the blessed Union of these States), the expediency of such laws, and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek by constitutional means their repeal or modification." Could anything be more plain than this? Is not this a declaration, that the silver-grays are in favor of the repeal of the New York intended to repeal the fugitive-slave law? If it is not, then we do not understand the English language. And yet the silver grays submitted to it—disgracefully surrendered themselves.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The course pursued by the New York Banks had diminished the amount of specie shipments, through the reduction in the price of exchange, and these cause assisted by the arrival of gold from California and, the latter part of last week, made the money market comparatively easy; though rates of discount were still high. The banks were not able to accommodate a large portion of applicants. It is estimated that the amount to be forwarded from California, between this and the 10th January next, will reach \$30,000,000.

Richmond Dispatch.

Letter of Charles J. McDonald.
SUMMERVILLE, GA., July 26, 1851.

I received your note of invitation to
 at home, and I seize a moment of
 travelling, to say that I cannot, if it
 is proper, be present at your meeting
 instant. Much will depend on the re-
 sult of deliberations; and allow me to say, that
 your State may pursue is destined to have
 influence for good or for evil on the
 country. That the great principles of equality
 and justice, which the founders of the Con-
 stitution were so anxious to establish, are
 being flagrantly violated by the adminis-
 tration of the Government, and that the
 California with her usurped Constitution, in-
 junction and the organization of territorial Gov-
 ernment in Utah and New Mexico, with the under-
 standing of those who enacted the law for the pur-
 chase of the Mexican law prohibiting slavery pro-
 vided, over and over again, that the Govern-
 ment should not be a party to such a transac-
 tion, is unquestionable. It is equally
 true that the utter disregard of Southern rights, has
 been in a fixed purpose to abolish the insti-
 tution of slavery in the States. The purpose is avowed
 by the whole North, that another State tolera-
 tion of slavery shall never be admitted into
 the Union, except such shall have been the
 of the Government. To admit it, would be
 to assist, I apprehend, that compact has
 been made by the Government, notwithstanding
 the bribery act, and a State erected
 territory will be refused admission, un-
 til slavery. The Constitution is then to be
 and Congress is to acquire an equality
 with and take away the rights of the
 of the people. The Constitution of our fa-
 ther, and the change, is to be despoiled of its ex-
 and the rights which the States now have, to
 and regulate in their own way, their own
 to be prohibited to them. The system of
 ment left by our ancestors, beautiful because
 administered, it is just and equal, and
 referred into a hideous and monstrous
 of wrong. The Constitutionally adminis-
 the powers now held by the people of the
 and the States, as independent communities,
 be consolidated, and placed in the hands of
 a central Government, the States of the North
 and West, being most powerful and nume-
 rous, will have absolute control against the opo-
 nents and interests of the people of the South,
 will develop these things. They are in pro-
 cess to be accomplished. The people are to
 be what is best to be done for their own pro-
 and the people of each State must determine
 themselves. The right of a State to secede from
 the Union, is a right which the Constitution
 of the Union, being the exercise of a right
 by the people in the Constitution, it being
 of a power not prohibited to the States,
 and that the government has no power to sub-
 vert it. If being no offence against the Con-
 stitution, the law of nations, nor against the
 the general government, it will be no offence
 against the general government, and the foreign
 all intents and purposes, and the general
 government can no more enforce its laws on her
 than it can on the territory of any other
 government. These positions are, I believe,
 sound. If your State were to secede from the
 the General Government could not interfere
 in her internal affairs, nor could it enforce
 its laws on her territory. If your State were to
 it, it would light up a blaze of civil war,
 could never be extinguished, but in the
 of the lovers of constitutional freedom.—
 I sincerely hope, that you will not take the as-
 sumption of these unquestionable propositions, as en-
 couragement to proceed to extreme measures, to se-
 cede from the Union. There are Southern States
 of resistance, against the past measures of
 the Government, which have been so much
 which have been so much changed and as much
 by the unequal measures of Congress. Their
 however, do not see the danger to them so
 as do the people of your gallant State.
 I hope, and they are led to hope, by men in
 judgment they have confided, that the hand
 has done its last work of injustice to them.
 The government has arrived at that point
 of resistance, against the past measures of
 the Government. The people of
 entertaining these opinions, have, in their
 capacity, determined to *abide* the wrongs
 so suffered, and *hope* in the future fidelity of
 the government to the constitution. You cannot
 therefore, the co-operation of Georgia, in any
 of resistance, against the past measures of
 the Government. She has taken her ground, however,
 and declared what she will and ought
 to do. The General Government continue its
 and wrongs to the South. Whether any
 Southern State would unite with you in se-
 ceding from the Union, I do not know. I think it
 very improbable. A large number of the
 people of Georgia, who think with Carolina, think
 the measures of the Government are scarcely endur-
 able, and unwilling to resort to so strong a measure
 as secession. Is it not a matter well worthy to be
 considered by South Carolina, whether it is not best
 to the opinions of her sister States, equally
 with herself; and whose sympathy she has
 secured separately and alone to a measure
 of resistance, against the past measures of
 the Government, and the Government re-
 spects the rights of the South. The faithful
 administration of the Constitution. I
 respectfully ask, if it is not better to remain
 in the Union, than to secede? I think so decidedly;
 and I think it is a faithful administration of
 the Constitution, to give us all our rights. I con-
 sider it the duty of those who hope and want
 to see the Union preserved, to stand by the
 Constitution. But I think, in due time
 and the decision will soon be made. If
 against the constitutional rights of the people,
 to be as one man, in any measure necessary
 to the safety and happiness of all having a common
 interest, I think it would not be best to base your
 action on common public sentiment, but on
 principle. I feel that the people are
 appreciating the danger of tolerating pal-
 liations of the Constitution, and unless they
 their rights respected, they will take no
 words; their march will be onward, until
 they are entitled to under the Constitu-
 tion, respected and protected.
 I am, Sir, very much interested in the
 subject, for, inviting your attention to a mat-
 ter has doubtless been well considered by you
 people of your State, generally. If South
 resorts to secession and separates herself
 from the Federal Government, she will be a Foreign
 State to all intents and purposes. She will
 have no right to interfere with our internal
 relation to foreign Governments. The same
 would be the case if she were to secede from
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Fifty-three millions! Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this race on the face of the earth. There are a million more persons of the Magyri descent, speaking the Magyar language at the present moment in Europe, than there were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonizing people in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity for absorbing all races! Sixty millions ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000,000 Europeans. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only thirty-four millions; being altogether only three millions and a fraction more than the population of France at that time, and considerably less than the Teutonic population of Central Europe.—In 1851 it is ahead of every other race on the globe. Of races lying within the zones of civilization, the Selaves alone are more numerous, country by heads; but comparatively few of this plastic and submissive stock have yet escaped from the barbarianity of the dark ages. In wealth, energy, and cultivation, they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is also strength. The Anglo-Saxon race has the advantage which are now striving for the mastery of the world—to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius—to make its law, idiom, religion, manners, government, and opinion prevail—the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most numerous, powerful, and active. To meet their might needs must have been some fiercer, sorlier, or trampled out, like Hungary and Poland by stronger hordes, is gone by forever. That it was possible at one time for this people to be subdued by violence or to fall a prey to the slower agonies of decline, there can be but little doubt. In 1650, the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. In 1851 it is ahead of every other power, and is now the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying-trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port.

In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount. England was then hardly known abroad. Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of the travelling traveller. Had the tongue of a day arriving wither single European languages would be spoken, by millions of persons, scattered over the great continents of the earth from New Zealand to the Hebrides, and from the Cape of Storms to the Arctic ocean, occurred to any speculative mind, Dutch, not English, would probably have been the tongue to which he would have assigned the marvellous mission. Yet Holland has fallen nearly as much as England has risen, and she is no longer a nation. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Every writer works many of them clothed their genius in a foreign garb. On the other hand, our literature and language have passed entirely out of this phase of danger. Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Balcanic, and other idioms, is doomed to perish in an intellectual age; but whatever may be the future of nations, the word of the Anglo-Saxon race of Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be torn away. No longer content with mere preservation it aims at universal mastery. Gradually it is taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world isolating all rival idioms—shutting them up from intercourse with each other—making itself the channel of every communication.

At a hundred years hence it plays the aggressive role towards Spanish in the frontiers of Mexico—drives French and Russian before it in Canada and in the northern Archipelago—supercedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal—elbows Greek and Italian at Malta and in the Ionian Islands—usurps the right of Arabic at Suez and Alexandria—maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, and St. Helena—fights its way against multitudes of inferior races in the Rocky mountains in Central America, on the Gold Coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless islands of the eastern seas. No other language is spreading in this way. French and German find students among cultivated men; but English permanently destroys and supercedes the idiom with which it comes in contact.

The relative growth of the two great Anglo-Saxon stocks is worthy of note. In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,914,646; in 1800, that of the United States was 3,519,762—not quite half. In 1850, the population of the United States is two millions and a third more than that of Great Britain in 1851—at this moment it probably exceeds it by three millions. The rate of decennial increase in this country is less than fifteen per cent.—while in the United States it is twenty per cent. In the great continental States the rate is considerably lower than in England. According to the progress of the last fifty years in France and in America, the United States will have the larger population in 1870—in 1900, they will exceed those of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland combined. Prudent statesmen should therefore take heed in aiming at the mastery of the world may be the time when America will be of more importance to us, socially, commercially, and politically, than all Europe put together. Old diplomatic traditions will go for little in the face of a transatlantic power numbering 200,000,000 of free and energetic men of our own race and blood.

London Athenæum.

From the San Francisco Herald, June 28.
Mack-Monarchy in the Sandwich Islands.

Civilization is an excellent thing in its way; but in its name are played fantastic tricks enough to load it with a very weighty burden of obloquy and reproach. Many of the missionaries have done much good, possibly, but in the same measure have done much evil. Occasionally if the vices which are sown at the same time with some rude notions of Christianity, do not more than counterbalance the benefit of the moral teachings inculcated.

We have observed of late that the Legislature of the Sandwich Islands is called in the official paper a "Parliament," and that this Parliament is divided into a "House of Nobles," and a "House of Representatives." It is interesting to know that the recently opened by the King, with a speech from the throne—this throne being "on an elevated platform in full view of the whole assemblage." The speech is styled by the official journal, "the King's gracious speech," and it was answered by the "House of Nobles" with an address abounding in loyal sentiments towards "his Majesty," and ending with these words:

"May it please your Majesty to accept the assurance of our affectionate devotion, and may God preserve your Majesty many years."

The Representatives, in their opening, throw the Nobles into the shade :

"We appear before your Majesty to express our love and faithful attachment to you, and to thank your Majesty for the most gracious speech you have been pleased to make."

We confess ourselves but so partially acquainted with Polynesian constitutional history,—there having been no Hallam to that interesting portion of the world—as not to be able to say whether the institution of this "house of nobles" is a relic of ancient barbarism from those islands, or the invention of modern flunkieism :—but beyond doubt all this buffoonery,—this invidious distinction between the nobles and commons,—with its empty appellatives and sounds of royalty, would be exceedingly laughable if it were not very disgusting. It is the Feejee chief all over—his swarthy, squalid person encased in the regiments of a drummer, his head surmounted by the discarded chapeau of a general officer, and his feet innocent of shoe leather. This Kamehameha is surrounded with the tawdry appointments of European courts and made, poor creature, to think himself a monarch, and to assume a dignity under his ridiculous elevation, he may exalt in turn the aspiring members of this "house of nobles"—while Mr. E. C. Willie talks diplomacy by the yard to laughing consuls and wondering shipmasters, with all the dipnancy of a prime minister's gentleman's gentleman, dressed in the cast-off clothes of his master.

We know not what terms of reprobation are strong enough to reach the man who, having once been an ambassador, has degraded himself by condescending to tender to the appetite of a demi-savage for gross attorney and servile adulation, and himself ape the mock dignities of courts by assuming the title of Noble." It reminds one of those disgusting derisives at the East, who, to exhibit their piety and self-mortification, will crawl on the ground like a serpent and eat dirt, instead of standing erect and looking to heaven, as God designed they should do.

CONNELL.—Mrs. Dolson, where's your husband?

"He's dying, marm; and I don't wish any body to

"All Nations" in San Francisco.

The Alta California, of a late date, draws the following picture of the quarters of the different nations in the capital of El Dorado:

"Birds of a feather flock together," and so it is found with people of different countries and nations located in a foreign one, far from their own homes. San Francisco affords some striking illustrations of this fact. It is a matter of common knowledge as well as of instruction, to take a walk through the portions of our city, where the different nations have clanned together. Here is a little miniature world, and one may walk over San Francisco, and by a very slight stretch of the imagination, consider himself, during the day, in almost every country on the face of the globe. The French are in the main street, the residence of the daughters of "La Belle France." Pass through it at an evening. The spacious saloons on both sides are lighted brilliantly. Behind the bars are seated very pretty French women, who circulate between the bar and languet, or rouge et-noir table, from which issue with a very decided French accent, the words "red wine," "six and six," "black coffee," "unmeaning smile to another side," but fraught with interest to those engaged in the game. Enter one of the more quiet saloons.—You will find a party of Frenchmen, seated at a table, drinking claret and jabbering together of the loved France. The street is French, decidedly French; and in it you may see a miniature of the great city of Paris. It is a fact, that

Passing along Kearney street to Sacramento, turning upwards, one finds himself suddenly transported from free and open France without the walls of China. Here have gathered the long-tailed, swart children of the Sun. Here have they stored their "traps;" and as you pass by their shops, chessmen sugar in mats, boshel basket hats, and work stained with red ink, and the most beautiful of the beauty of Chinese, pershe beside you in the face of these Chinese philosophers, with their moon-like countenances, have squatted upon Sacramento street, and there they are becoming good republicans. Hence may we see a miniature China.

The fire destroyed an interesting portion of our city known as "Little Chile." On the square below the Pacific Hotel, and near Montgomery street, was the residence principally of Chileans, men, women and children, huddled together in miserable huts, but light-hearted and happy as their race always is. Passing through there in the evening, you could hear issuing from the rude shanties thrown up there, the music of a guitar and the light shrilling of feet, marking time to the *Sambacueca*, the national dance of the free, carefree Chileans. When the night came, and the fire lit up the most of them, many of the poor people lost all they had, and now sleep of airy lodgings on the south side of Telegraph Hill. But "Little Chile" will yet be built up again somewhere.

The Germans are more circulative, but yet it will be found that in Montgomery street, beyond Lincoln, they appear to have taken exclusive possession, and there among the sand hills are erecting some handsome houses. Being one of the most industrious nations of the world, they are improving that portion of the city very rapidly.

In the valley, on the North side of Telegraph Hill is a community which has well selected a locality hidden from the city's eye. They have picked out a spot separated from their fellows by the lofty hill.—This place has been christened "Sydney Valley."—Here are gathered the emigrants from that unpopular State of California, who, but for ruinous crime, glass dirty and bloated faces marked with crime, are the features of this locality.

Over all these various people floats the flag of our country, and the principles of our republican institutions and of our Christian faith they are rapidly acquiring. The discovery of the gold of California, and the immigration from all quarters of the globe, has enlightened, and Christian opinions that all the political speeches ever made or sermons ever preached.

THE CRESCENT AND THE GARDINER CLAIM.—Some time since we noticed some very severe remarks of the New Orleans Crescent upon the Gardiner fraud. It pronounced the claim fraudulent and censured others besides Gardiner for a participation in it. I spoke especially of Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, the counsel of Gardiner, and avowed that he knew there was not the shadow of title to the claimant's land. The Crescent, in its issue of the 1st inst., states that this article was written for the Editor when the proprietor was absent. None of the Editors knew any thing about the circumstances—and disclaim the imputations upon the parties concerned. It winds up with an expression of its belief in the homely injunction of "every man wedding his own row," a practical observance of which, will save people a great deal of TROUBLE.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MARRIAGE OF MAJOR G. TOCHMAN AND THE HONORABLE HERONS.—We are informed that Major Tochman married Miss Herons on Friday morning for Harper's Ferry, where he was to be married at nine o'clock on Saturday morning to Miss Apollonia Jagella. These distinguished political exiles were further informed, were to proceed, after the ceremony, to Shannondale Springs, accompanied by a party of their friends; and thence to one or two other watering places, and finally to return to this city about the latter part of next week. We are also informed that they will make Washington their permanent abode, and that Major T. will continue the practice of the legal profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, and in soliciting claims upon Congress and the Department.—*Washington Telegraph.*

In a certain village in Massachusetts, rum jugs are labelled "Washing Fluid." This is very appropriate, for rum has washed many a man clean out of his house, home, and humanity.

"Margery, what did you do with that tallow Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning?"

"Please margin, I baked the griddle cakes with it."

"Lucky you did, Miss; I thought you had wasted it."

JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Wilmington, N. C.
14th August, 1851.

Brooks, capt S G Finley, Mrs Jane T Pearson, Rev Saml
Bailey, T Fulton, Rev J M (Barbour)
Barrot, J T (Gage), capt Lemuel (Robb, John
Barnes, J B Harris, J R (Hobbs, John
Burney, J H Gold, Amariah (Kirkus, Mrs C
Beasley, A Gurden, M Sooy, capt B H
Burnett, J Hudson, T J Stephens, W H
Brace, J B Harris, J R (Stearns, J
Briden, T M Hunt, F R Simmons, miss M
Buns, J H Hays, J R (Southard, J
Clark, D L 2 Heagy, J F Stocks, C
Chavis, C C Harrison, W H Saggie, E
Cotton, J C Jones, J H Simmons, J
Conner, mrs Harpe, miss C A Simmonds, F B
Crowford, J Irvine, H H Sinclair, J C
Coney, J Jones, Amariah (Simmons, J D
Coston, J J Rand, Rowry (Stillis, miss Mariah
Crawford, J Jones, M R S of the Division
Cron, J Lyons, J B Sons Temperance 2
Crawford, J J Mellon, J A Ward, J
Dixie, Elder Aaron Macceiney, J Weson, J D
Droz, J McMillan, J W Windsor, miss K A
Downer, miss E Melzer, M W Welva, Mrs M J
Dowling, J McGrath, R Wadde, Mrs M A
Davis, Benjamin Parker, B Wadsworth, M
Deane, J H Peters, J
Fleisham, H Prettove, J

T O BACCO.—10 Boxes Telegraph 8 boxes Hagard's; 5 boxes Lambert & Shipton's; 6 boxes Express; 5 doz. Colough's; 5 doz. Ruicker's; 5 cases Cadogan's sold by O. & G. HOLMES.

FOR RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

A DWELLING HOUSE situated on Chesnut, bet
between Third and Fourth Streets. Apply to H. R. NIXON,
Nixon, or JERE. NICHOLS. N. N. NIXON. 49-4f

Aug. 15, 1851

FROM 1st October next, a small, comfortable Dwelling House, situated on Market street. Apply to WM. W. HARRISS, M. D. 49-4f

Aug. 15, 1851

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

YOUR favor in relation to the request of this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the A. W. P.

Wilmington, Aug. 15th, 1851. W. W. SOUTHALL, R. S. 49-1f

FOR SALE.—100 Bbls. fresh green sugar corn. O. & G. HOLMES.

ACORN AND LARD.—300 superior N. Carolina Hams; 200 superior N. Carolina Sides; 200 Shoulders; 10 Bbls. do. Land, in store and for sale O. & G. HOLMES.

PORK.—50 Bbls. Ramo Pork. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

VINEGAR.—40 Bbls. very superior Cider Vinegar. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

COLASSES.—25 Bbls. for sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

GENERAL NEWS.—In the House of Commons, Russell's motion excluding Solomons from his seat, has been sustained by 53 majority.

The reported disunion of the two bodies of the Franklin party, by the crew of the Hull whale ship, generally credited in England.

The shilling visitors to the Exhibition continue to increase. The number on Monday was 67,170.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that an army of ten thousand Turks are expected there, and their march against the Westabite emigrants.

FRANCE.—The Assembly has decided to adjourn from the 10th of August to the 20th of October.

The Ministerial budget reports a deficiency for the current year of 59,000,000 francs.

The ejection of the officers of the inquiry at Rome, from their quarters, by the French military authorities, to make way for fresh arrivals of troops, has caused serious uneasiness. General Girardin had become a convert to peace doctrines.

GREECE.—The brigands in this country are still unsubdued. Eighty travellers, on their way from Sparta to Pyrolyte, were stopped and robbed, and the mail also plundered.

GERMANY.—The Hamburg Senate have placed so severe a ban upon the treatment of emigrants, and have requested Prussia to adopt similar regulations.

The new Austrian Loan had been taken by the Rothschilds.

ITALY.—The Milan Gazette, of the 19th, contains a proclamation, by Marshal Radetzky, alleging the fresh attempts at insurrection were making; and they prepared to adopt rigorous measures to suppress them.

Mazzini had issued an address, calling on the friends of liberty to be prepared for the hour of Italy's regeneration.

TURKEY.—A great fire had occurred at Constantinople on the 12th of July, destroying 140 buildings.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Africa* arrived at N. York on the 12th inst., bringing intelligence from Liverpool of the 2d instant, being four days later than the above.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. for middling qualities, the sales being 70,000 bales. The market closed quiet.

Fair Orleans is quoted at 5½d., and Mobile at 5½d. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are more favorable. In Havre cotton had advanced 1 2 during the week on lower qualities. Breadstuffs quiet, and prices generally a shade lower.

Parliament was hurrying through the necessary business preparatory to the prorogation on the 8th.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had received the Royal assent.

The House of Commons had, on motion, presented an address to the Queen, praying that the Crystal Palace might be visited by her Majesty.

The English and American ship owners in India were adopting measures against the wholesale destruction of their ships by Lascar crews. The underwriters refuse risks on ships manned by Lascars.

The visitors at the Exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday were under 60,000, yielding daily £3,000.

FRANCE.—The Assembly is getting through with the necessary business prior to separating for the autumn session.

The mass celebrated in Paris on Tuesday, to commemorate the three days of July, has met with ridicule from the press.

The President starts on a tour through Southern France during the recess.

SPAIN.—The Cortes will shortly be prorogued.—The Queen is about to commence her pilgrimage to the Church of St. Antocha, to pray for her safe delivery.

There is no news from Portugal.

ITALY.—Affairs indicate that a change is not far distant. The garrison of Leghorn is to receive an addition of 2,000 men, and 50,000 Austrians are to be added to the army in Italy. It is believed that the French will shortly leave Rome, and a mixed garrison of Austrians and Neapolitans be substituted.

The war between the police and military authorities was at its height.

Dr. SHERWOOD, Dentist, will spend the week at County Court (next week) in Sampson county at Clinton, and may be found at the office of Dr. BIZZELL.

August 15, 1851 49-11

All Editors of Newspapers, and others disposed to address the subscriber, or any member of his family, will please direct the same to Catherine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., via Wilmington, and oblige
JNO. A. AVERITT,
Catherine Lake, 27th July, 1851. 48-33

Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro', copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUG. 12.—Peach Brandy, 50 a cask; apples 40 a csk. Beanswax, 20 a 22; Bacon, 13½; Cotton, 14; Cotton, 14; Corn, 90 a 95; Coffee, 10 a 11; Flour, 94 a 95; Lard, 12; Sugar, 10; Rice, 10; Wheat, 25 a 27; Shingles 20 a 21; Whiskey, 40 a 45; 4-Brown Shelling 6½; Cotton Yarns 5 to 11c.

Baltimore, Virgin oil 42¢; Yellow 41¢; Hard 41¢; Spirits 30¢.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 12.—COTTON.—The sales this morning amounted to 185 bales at 6 a 8½c.

NEWBURN, AUG. 9.—Naval Stores—Dip \$2 30 a \$2 32½; Corn, none arrived during the week. Corn Meal 70 a 75; Bacon hams 12 a 12½.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.—Flour, \$4 00 a \$4 25. Rye Flour, \$3 00 a \$3 25. Corn Meal, \$1 00 a \$1 10. Sugar, \$9 a 60c. Oats 54c. Rye, 57c. Mess Pork \$14 75; Lard, 8c. Porto Rico Sugar 5½ a 5½. Maracabo Coffee 10c. Whiskey, 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 12.—Flour, \$4 a \$4 12½. Corn meal \$2 11, Rye 37¢, \$3 37½. Wheat, 85 a 85½; Rye, 74c. Corn, 58 a 63c. Oats, 31c. Mess pork, \$15 50; prime, 13c. 4-Brown Shelling, 6½ a 6½. Porto Rico Sugar 5½ a 5½. Whiskey, 25 cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 12.—Flour \$4 00 a 400. Wheat 78 a 82c. Corn 63 a 64c. Oats, 30 a 33c. Whiskey, 23 a 24c.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 12.—Cotton has advanced ½c. under the influence of the favorable news from Liverpool and Havre. Flour, 94 a 95; Corn Meal, 70 a 75; Shipboard sugar, 10 a 11; shipping. About 400 barrels Spirits Turpentine sold at \$30 a 34c, cash, and 400 barrels Wilmington Spirit at \$1 a 40c cash.

Foreign Markets.—per Steamer Arctic.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday Monday and Tuesday amounted to 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. Prices have advanced ¼d. Fair Orleans 5½; Fair Upland and Mobile 5½. Flour, 94 a 95; Corn Meal, 70 a 75; Shipboard sugar, 10 a 11; shipping. Business is doing fine well ahead at previous rates. Wheat is dull and unchanged.

Provisions are in demand at former rates. Flour, 94 a 95; Corn Meal, 70 a 75; Shipboard sugar, 10 a 11; shipping. Tea has slightly declined. A large business is doing in molasses. Rice is neglected.

Raid in Manchester is more active, but prices favor buyers.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richmond, N. C., until the 26th of August, proximo, to be decided on by the Board of Supervisors.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 26 inches, 14 feet apart, and connected by a roof of 12 by 12 inches, 14 feet apart; five places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; 5½ ft to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine, Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Rafters, Joists, Beams and Hangers to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior work to be of good heart Cypress; 11 Sleepers, 14 by 18 inches, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Washboards to be 3 inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on.

(3) Floors to be of 12 inch quartered boards, of good heart Pitch Pine, dressed and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second story.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 8 by 8 feet; and each; all to have good well made battened shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks and the outside bolts.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 84 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sashes, (8 by 10); well pinned and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the material to be used specified, made up, and of good quality, and put up in a plain, substantial, workmanlike manner, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS HUMPHREY,
HARVEY COX, Commissioners.
BRYAN'S KOONCE, Agents.

June 18th, 1851. 48-26

NOTE.—This is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said houses to be erected, from which the timber and other material required for the said works, and in aid of the poor, shall be granted.

Wholesale Prices Current.					
BACON , per pound. Hams, . . . \$ 12 & a lb Middlings, . . . 11 Hog rounds, . . . 11 Western, . . . 8 BEANS , per bushel. Per cent., . . . 0 BEEF , per cwt. Prime, . . . 18 Good, . . . 15 Common, . . . 12 BEEF CATTLE . Per 100 lbs., . . . 4 Butcher's, . . . 4 Dressed, . . . 4 Bones, . . . 4 Feathers, . . . 4 Skins, . . . 4 Tallow, . . . 4 Lard, . . . 4 Candles, . . . 4 Soap, . . . 4 Starch, . . . 4 Flour, . . . 4 Wheat, . . . 4 Corn, . . . 4 Oats, . . . 4 Rye, . . . 4 Barley, . . . 4 Clover, . . . 4 Hay, . . . 4 Straw, . . . 4 Timber, . . . 4 Bricks, . . . 4 Tiles, . . . 4 Plaster, . . . 4 Gypsum, . . . 4 Sand, . . . 4 Gravel, . . . 4 Coal, . . . 4 Fuel, . . . 4 Ice, . . . 4 Sugar, . . . 4 Coffee, . . . 4 Tea, . . . 4 Spices, . . . 4 Fruit, . . . 4 Vegetables, . . . 4 Meat, . . . 4 Fish, . . . 4 Poultry, . . . 4 Eggs, . . . 4 Honey, . . . 4 Wine, . . . 4 Beer, . . . 4 Liquor, . . . 4 Medicine, . . . 4 Drugs, . . . 4 Chemicals, . . . 4 Paints, . . . 4 Varnishes, . . . 4 Glass, . . . 4 Paper, . . . 4 Textiles, . . . 4 Leather, . . . 4 Rubber, . . . 4 Metal, . . . 4 Stone, . . . 4 Wood, . . . 4 Miscellaneous, . . . 4	NATURAL STORES . Turpentine, per bbl., 28 00 Yellow Dip, do., 28 00 Virgin Dip, do., 28 00 Hard, do., 28 00 Tar, do., 28 00 Pitch, do., 28 00 Rosin, do., 28 00 Do. No. 2, 0 00 Do. No. 3, 0 90 Do. No. 4, 0 00 Do. No. 5, 0 00 Do. No. 6, 0 00 Do. No. 7, 0 00 Do. No. 8, 0 00 Do. No. 9, 0 00 Do. No. 10, 0 00 Do. No. 11, 0 00 Do. No. 12, 0 00 Do. No. 13, 0 00 Do. No. 14, 0 00 Do. No. 15, 0 00 Do. No. 16, 0 00 Do. No. 17, 0 00 Do. No. 18, 0 00 Do. No. 19, 0 00 Do. No. 20, 0 00 Do. No. 21, 0 00 Do. No. 22, 0 00 Do. No. 23, 0 00 Do. No. 24, 0 00 Do. No. 25, 0 00 Do. No. 26, 0 00 Do. No. 27, 0 00 Do. No. 28, 0 00 Do. No. 29, 0 00 Do. No. 30, 0 00 Do. No. 31, 0 00 Do. No. 32, 0 00 Do. No. 33, 0 00 Do. No. 34, 0 00 Do. No. 35, 0 00 Do. No. 36, 0 00 Do. No. 37, 0 00 Do. No. 38, 0 00 Do. No. 39, 0 00 Do. No. 40, 0 00 Do. No. 41, 0 00 Do. No. 42, 0 00 Do. No. 43, 0 00 Do. No. 44, 0 00 Do. No. 45, 0 00 Do. No. 46, 0 00 Do. No. 47, 0 00 Do. No. 48, 0 00 Do. No. 49, 0 00 Do. No. 50, 0 00 Do. No. 51, 0 00 Do. No. 52, 0 00 Do. No. 53, 0 00 Do. No. 54, 0 00 Do. No. 55, 0 00 Do. No. 56, 0 00 Do. No. 57, 0 00 Do. No. 58, 0 00 Do. No. 59, 0 00 Do. No. 60, 0 00 Do. No. 61, 0 00 Do. No. 62, 0 00 Do. No. 63, 0 00 Do. No. 64, 0 00 Do. No. 65, 0 00 Do. No. 66, 0 00 Do. No. 67, 0 00 Do. No. 68, 0 00 Do. No. 69, 0 00 Do. No. 70, 0 00 Do. No. 71, 0 00 Do. No. 72, 0 00 Do. No. 73, 0 00 Do. No. 74, 0 00 Do. No. 75, 0 00 Do. No. 76, 0 00 Do. No. 77, 0 00 Do. No. 78, 0 00 Do. No. 79, 0 00 Do. No. 80, 0 00 Do. No. 81, 0 00 Do. No. 82, 0 00 Do. No. 83, 0 00 Do. No. 84, 0 00 Do. No. 85, 0 00 Do. No. 86, 0 00 Do. No. 87, 0 00 Do. No. 88, 0 00 Do. No. 89, 0 00 Do. No. 90, 0 00 Do. No. 91, 0 00 Do. No. 92, 0 00 Do. No. 93, 0 00 Do. No. 94, 0 00 Do. No. 95, 0 00 Do. No. 96, 0 00 Do. No. 97, 0 00 Do. No. 98, 0 00 Do. No. 99, 0 00 Do. No. 100, 0 00 Do. No. 101, 0 00 Do. No. 102, 0 00 Do. No. 103, 0 00 Do. No. 104, 0 00 Do. No. 105, 0 00 Do. No. 106, 0 00 Do. No. 107, 0 00 Do. No. 108, 0 00 Do. No. 109, 0 00 Do. No. 110, 0 00 Do. No. 111, 0 00 Do. No. 112, 0 00 Do. No. 113, 0 00 Do. No. 114, 0 00 Do. No. 115, 0 00 Do. No. 116, 0 00 Do. No. 117, 0 00 Do. No. 118, 0 00 Do. No. 119, 0 00 Do. No. 120, 0 00 Do. No. 121, 0 00 Do. No. 122, 0 00 Do. No. 123, 0 00 Do. No. 124, 0 00 Do. No. 125, 0 00 Do. No. 126, 0 00 Do. No. 127, 0 00 Do. No. 128, 0 00 Do. No. 129, 0 00 Do. No. 130, 0 00 Do. No. 131, 0 00 Do. No. 132, 0 00 Do. No. 133, 0 00 Do. No. 134, 0 00 Do. No. 135, 0 00 Do. No. 136, 0 00 Do. No. 137, 0 00 Do. No. 138, 0 00 Do. No. 139, 0 00 Do. No. 140, 0 00 Do. No. 141, 0 00 Do. No. 142, 0 00 Do. No. 143, 0 00 Do. No. 144, 0 00 Do. No. 145, 0 00 Do. No. 146, 0 00 Do. No. 147, 0 00 Do. No. 148, 0 00 Do. No. 149, 0 00 Do. No. 150, 0 00 Do. No. 151, 0 00 Do. No. 152, 0 00 Do. No. 153, 0 00 Do. No. 154, 0 00 Do. No. 155, 0 00 Do. No. 156, 0 00 Do. No. 157, 0 00 Do. No. 158, 0 00 Do. No. 159, 0 00 Do. No. 160, 0 00 Do. No. 161, 0 00 Do. No. 162, 0 00 Do. No. 163, 0 00 Do. No. 164, 0 00 Do. No. 165, 0 00 Do. No. 166, 0 00 Do. No. 167, 0 00 Do. No. 168, 0 00 Do. No. 169, 0 00 Do. No. 170, 0 00 Do. No. 171, 0 00 Do. No. 172, 0 00 Do. No. 173, 0 00 Do. No. 174, 0 00 Do. No. 175, 0 00 Do. No. 176, 0 00 Do. No. 177, 0 00 Do. No. 178, 0 00 Do. No. 179, 0 00 Do. No. 180, 0 00 Do. No. 181, 0 00 Do. No. 182, 0 00 Do. No. 183, 0 00 Do. No. 184, 0 00 Do. No. 185, 0 00 Do. No. 186, 0 00 Do. No. 187, 0 00 Do. No. 188, 0 00 Do. No. 189, 0 00 Do. No. 190, 0 00 Do. No. 191, 0 00 Do. No. 192, 0 00 Do. No. 193, 0 00 Do. No. 194, 0 00 Do. No. 195, 0 00 Do. No. 196, 0 00 Do. No. 197, 0 00 Do. No. 198, 0 00 Do. No. 199, 0 00 Do. No. 200, 0 00 Do. No. 201, 0 00 Do. No. 202, 0 00 Do. No. 203, 0 00 Do. No. 204, 0 00 Do. No. 205, 0 00 Do. No. 206, 0 00 Do. No. 207, 0 00 Do. No. 208, 0 00 Do. No. 209, 0 00 Do. No. 210, 0 00				

DIED.

In this town, on the 18th inst., Mrs SARAH JANE MCMILLAN, aged 70 years, wife of JOHN ALEXANDER MCMILLAN, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., Mrs SARAH JANE MCMILLAN, consort of Mr. Jas. S. McMillin, in the 76th year of her age. She died at 9 o'clock P.M. of the 12th inst. Cause of death, Dropsy. Her children were SAMUEL and ELIZA DENHAM, aged 4 years and 1 month. Her husband was born Street's Ferry, Craven county, N. C., on the 24th Jan'y 1810. He died the 30th inst. Cause of death, Struck by lightning, in the 44th year of her age. Mrs. S. was a strict member of the Episcopal church, and beloved by all who shared her acquaintance. The community at large will be greatly mourned by her numerous relative and friends.—*Cum*.

Suddenly, at Kennesaw, Duplin county, on the morning of the 10th inst., Miss ALICE AVERY SCHUBEL, in the 26th year of her age, wife of ALISA SOUTHERLAND, Esq., and only child of the late JAMES DOUGLASS, Esq.

The deceased died suddenly, occurring as it did, under circumstances of peculiar and painful interest, has gloom over the whole community in which she lived. Struck down at once by the very height of life, the mother and the new-born babe have laid together side by side;—the narrow house made for all beings:—"while a full hand, a bereaved mother, and two children of tender age are left behind."

For years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and prepared, as we humbly trust she was, to exchange her mortal frame for immortality, she had been the subject of her trial is closed, and she has entered into that state everlasting rest, where, sheltered from the storms of life, has joined the ransomed of the Lord, and sings with them.

In this town, on the 14th inst., SIDNEY CAROL, son of L. and SUSAN ANN CORBETT, aged 1 year and 8 months. Cause of death, Measles. Died at 10 o'clock P.M.

Fraill smiling scene of an hour!

So soon our transient comfort flies—*Cum*.

At Washington, N. C., on the 8th inst., JAN VALLIA infant daughter of J. D. and CAROLINE H. ELLWELL, 16 months and 21 days.

Marine intelligence.

-PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA-

ARRIVED.

10-Sch'r Gen'l. Irvine, Edwards, from Baltimore, Ellis, Russell & Co.; with m'de. By sundry persons.

11-Ship Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chas. Bourn & Hooper, with spirits turpentine and rosin.

9-Sch'r David Smith, Higbee, from Charleston, to Harris.

10-Samaritan, Turner, from Charleston, to Miles & Co.

10-Sch'r Radlat, Lewis, from Shallotte, to Chadler & Co.

10-Sch'r John Adams, Jones, from New York, to Geo. Harris.

B' Francis, Savin, from Nat'y Bay, in ballast, to M. Costin.

Steamer Fawn, Scott, from White Hall, to Miles Costin.

Banks' Boats, from Black Rock, to Miles Costin; with rosin and spirits.

15-Sch'r Carlell, Snow, from Savannah, to Geo. Harris.

Parque Cuba, Strickney, from Estosn, to Adams, Ross & Co.; with hay.

15-Sch'r Carlisle, Hays, with Ligiate Diligence, from Henrietta, Louisiana Bay, to Lighters at Col'town, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with 350 bbls spirits turpentine, 1 hhd wax, 14 boxes tobacco.

The steamer of the Gulf, from Key West, to Cape Henry, to C. T. Worth; with 180 bbls domestic coal and 170 bbls spirits turpentine.

CLEARED.

August 7-Parque Victoria, from Liverpool, to Liverpool, Adams, Brother & Co.; with 2575 bbls and 25 puncheo turpentine.

8-B'rig Nora, Jordan, for Laguna, Porto Cabeal, Ellis & Co.; with 1850 bbls lumber, 100 bbls spirits, 25 bbls pitch, 10 bbls tar.

9-Sch'r Harrison Price, Rice, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 224 bbls spirits turpentine, 1000 bbls rosin, 18 casks m'de.

9-Sch'r P. B. Savery, Wilden, from Baltimore, by El Russell & Co.; with 100,000 lbs lumber, 100 bbls rosin, 20 casks m'de.

9-Sch'r Ir Brewster, Horton, for N. York, by Miles Costin & Co.

Sch'r Alarie, Pearson, for New York, by DeLosses Brown.

B'ruca Vista, Rowland, for New York, by Dellos & Brown.

Sch'r William Hart, Welton, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harris.

Sch'r George Harris, Orison, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harris.

15-Mary Powell, Powell, for N. York, by Geo. Harris.

Sch'r Balance, Soys, for Boston, by Potter & Child, with 130,000 lbs lumber.

Sch'r Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Charles Bourn & Hooper.

Barque Kate and Alice, Low, for Cartagena, Spain, Adams, Brother & Co.; with 187,000 lbs lumber and timber, 100 bbls spirits turpentine, 1000 bbls rosin, 18 casks m'de.

Steamer Rowan, Mallett, for Fayetteville, by E. J. L. Rosser & Brown.

Norwegian Bark Emigrant, Olsen, for Liverpool, by J. & C. B. Potts, Brown, Collatt, for London, by I. Rosser & Brown.

14-B'rig Theme, Frazer, for Jamaica, by Miles Costin; with 73,000 lbs lumber, 15 bbls tar, 10 bbls pitch, bbls spirits, and 45,000 contract hedges.

14-Sch'r Carlell, Snow, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris; with naval stores and lumber.

Sch'r David Smith, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harris; with 135,000 feet longboard and wideboards.

LOST.

ON Monday last, (11th inst.) between Mr. Nixon's at miles, in Wilmington, and the fourth mile post on the Fayetteville road, a leather pocket-book, of a large size, containing between seventy and eighty dollars in money, and two land warrants, one in favor of W. Robinson, and another in favor of Wm. G. Henry, as well as some other papers, has been lost. Whoever finds the same, or can be paid to any person who may restore the above property, the subscriber, or leave it at the Journal office.

\$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 11th day of July last, Camden Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age; 6 ft high; dark complexion; black hair; blue eyes; and has a downward cast, with dark grey eyes, and soot from his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade. He will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend him, or take him up to any Jail in any Jail in the State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get a warrant against him. J. L. INGRAM, S. C. 49-60
Camden, So. Ca. August 8, 1851.

RICHARD ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Academy will open on Monday the 15th of September.

Lower branches of tuition, per session of five months:

Higher branches of English \$12
Latin and Greek 18
Total 30
A student cannot be had in respectable families from \$5 to \$6 per month.

The services of T. J. Whitaker, a very competent as popular Teacher, will be confined in the School as Assistant. All students intending to enter during the season, are desired to be present at the opening of the same. Those who will enter any time before the first half session expires, will be admitted free, payable to the schoolmaster, or charged male for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 15, 1851.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Messrs. HATCH, BURBAK, and others, under the firm of HATCH & BURBAK, dissolved by mutual consent, and the affairs of the concern are to be settled by David Lyman Burbank, who continues business at the old stand.

D. LYMAN BURBANK.
August 12, 1851.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute Alcohol and Rectified Spirits, and also the following burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil: Phosgene Gas and Camphine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly attended to. Address, the Proprietors, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

August 15, 1851.

Fishery—Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of either hiring or employing upon such terms as may suit, a number of men to fish for salmon on the beach during the next season, commencing on or before the first of September, 1851. Persons wishing to engage themselves, please call upon me, or write early application to Mr. Benjamin Mott or to the subscriber.

The subscriber also offers for rent, a good Inside and Outside Fishing Stand, at Deep Inlet, opposite Wrightsville.

Aug. 15th, 1851. STEPHEN SNEED.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

A dividend of six and three quarters per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared by the President and Directors, payable to stockholders on or after the 1st of September, 1851.

T. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
Aug. 13th, 1851.

LILLINGTON HALL FOR SALE.

THIS valuable Farm, the residence of the late Hon. J. B. LILLINGTON, situated on the banks of the Schuylkill River, near Fear, about four miles above Rocky Point, is offered for sale. It contains about 4,000 Acres of Land, 600 of which are cleared and planted in wheat, corn, &c. The fishing preserves, the deer park, the extensive orchard, the fine building-house, out-houses, &c. are in excellent repair. Upon the place are several rural seats, opened and used by the late proprietor, and furnishing an abundance of manure for the cultivation of the soil. There are also many fine trees, native trees, which have never been boxed; an inducement to those who wish to send Virgin Turpentine to market. The place is sold for division among the heirs, and terms will be made easy to suit purchasers. There are one or two valuable Mill Seats upon it. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

E. ANDERSON, Agent.
Wilmington, Aug. 15th, 1851.

WANTED.

I AM EXPECTED TO BE SEEN AT THE Sugar House, on the 10th of Sept. Coffey called on O. H. HOLMES.

O. H. HOLMES.

[illegible]

